# S. ORSE P. DRY GOODS &

Colored

Goods

### Sale Extraordinary of the Jaffray Stock.

The grandest array of New and Stylish Goods ever seen in Omaha.

### Black Dress Goods

Storm Serges and all wool Henriettas that Jaffray 37 10 A whole table of Novelties, 121C wholesaled at 50c ...... worth up to 25c, go at ..... Fine 40-inch Imported Novelties that you used to pay 50c All colors in 40-inch Habit Cloth and 58-inch all wool 25c \$1 for go Monday at ...... Mixed Sulting ..... 46-lach English Serge, one of the best bargains on the 49c The all wool 32-inch French counter, at........ Challis from the Jaffray 32c 46-inch Clay Worsted that Jaffray never sold for les- 60c than \$1.25...... 52 inch Scotch Sultings, in checks, etc., Jaffray's price 75C 48-inch Figured Mohairs, very cheap at \$1.25, but 75c \$1.25, our price..... they go for ...... 54-inch brown, gray and blue Mixed Suitings, actual 39c 54-inch Broadeloths, for which Jaffray was justly 750 value, \$1.00 ...... famous, go at ..... 46-inch Henriettas, in all 40-inch Figured Mohairs, colors, Jaffray wholesaled 59c them at 85c, our price ..... 46-inch extra fine Henri-42-inch Scotch Plaids, high ettas, Jaffray wholesaled 58c colors, Jaffray always got 50c them at 85c, our price .....

### Silks

Beautiful Taffeta Silks, in stripes and checks, for 69c waists; Jaffray's price was \$1.00, our price.....

A lot of Novelty Taffeta Silks for waists, small designs and changeable ef-feets; Jaffray got \$1.00, we 85c

Black Satin Duchesse, 27 inches wide; Jaffray's \$2.00 \$1.50 goods at wholesale, our \$1.50 Black Faille Francaise, 24

inches wide, all pure silk; 31 dffray's wholesale price, \$1 \$1.25; our price..... Black Surah, all silk, goods that Jaffray sold for 50c at wholesale, our price is.....

#### Special Bargains Ladies Gauze Liste Hose, 15c. Turkish Towels 4c.

2 cases of Turkish Towels, the regular 15c towel; at 4c they are cheaper than wash rags.

#### Turkish Towels 15c. Another case of Turkish Towels, that

Jaffray wholesaled at \$3.00 a dozen, the regular 35c quality for 15c. French Sateen 8.c.

#### Fine French Sateens, 32 Inches wide worth every cent of 25c; beautiful styles at 81/3c.

Crinkled Crepons 10c.

#### One of the biggest bargains in the

store-Printed Crinckled Crepons, 10c; they are right by the elevator.

Finest Calicos 3c. A case of the very finest silver gray and black and white Calicos at 3c a

#### Pacific Challis 5c. The regular 15c quality Pacific Chal-

lis, in light and dark styles, go at 5c.

### Hosiery.

Child's Cotton Ribbed Hose, 11c.

Children's Ribbed Hose, 15c. Fast black, Ethiopian dye; will not crock. Jaffray jobbed to sell for 22c; all sizes, 3½ to 10, with double heel and toe; our price 15c. Boys' Heavy Cotton Hose, 22c.

Fast black, and in sizes 8 to 1012. Jaffray jobbed to sell at 35c a pair; our price, 22c. Children's Ribbed Hose, 2 pairs 35c. Russet shades, absolutely fast; all sizes, Jaffray jobbed to sell at 25c a pair; our price, two pairs for 35c.

Misses' Ribbed Hose, 25c. Russet shades, guaranteed fast; all sizes. Jaffray jobbed to sell at 35c; our price, 25c. Ladies' Hose, 7tc.

Nubian dye, absolutely fast black; all sizes. Jaffray jobbed to sell at 18c; only four pairs to a customer at 74c. Ladies' Crown Dyed Hose, 20c.

Fast black, and will not crock. Jaffray jobbed them to sell at 35c; our price, 20c. Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, 19c. High colored top, with Hermsdorff black boot spliced heel and toe. Jaffray jobbed to sell for 25c; our price, 19c.

In high colors, fast, Jaffray jobbed to sell at 35c; our price, 15c. Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 25c.

Ethiopian dye, Hermsdorff fast black, extra long, 40 gauge. Jaffray jobbed to sell at 40c; our price, 25c. Ladies' Hose, 35c.

C. C. C. Hermsdorff fast black, extra high spliced heel. Jaffray jobbed to seil at 50c; our price, 3 for \$1.00. Ladies' Imperial Liste Hose, 35c. 5.145 Imperial liste, double heels and toes; Hermsdorff. Jaffray jobbed to sell for 50c; our price, 35c.

Ladies' Fancy Liste Hose, 32c. Fast black boot. Juffray jobed to sell for 90c; our price, 32c.

#### Butterick's For May.

Butterick's new patterns and publications for May will all be in Monday morning, including the Delineator and the Fashion Sheets.

Butterick's Milliner and Dressmaker Is the newest and most popular publica-tion of its kind. It is superior to anything so far issued, being copiously illustrated with many colored plates and otherwise be-ing very useful to milliners and dressmak-ers. We have it. Butterick's Cuttery.

We now have a most complete line of these goods, guaranteed to be the best in the world. The prices are very reasonable.

### New Laces Boys' Suits

All the nice things in cream and butter colored laces, in Bourdon, Applique, De Saxi, Point de Gene, Cleopatra, Madura, Fedora, Ivory, Arlington, Buerri Peuise, in different widths, and at all prices.

#### \$15c to \$1.50

New Maelune, Torchons, Medicis, Smyrnas and hand-made Torchons. French, German and Pat. Val. Inces, and insertions to match. 2c, 4c, 5c to 45c.

New and handsome black laces in dotted d'Esprit crochet edge, Point Venice, Applique and Chantilly, in all the different widths.

Beautiful cream, white and yellow tinted silk laces, in Applique Points, dotted D'Esprit, Arlington, Venice and French patterns. New veilings in all the latest patterns and colors at very low prices.

#### Muslin Underwear.

Of the new goods that came in yesterday derwear from the Jaffray stock. It's the Juvenile Soap......per box 20 and 55c nicest lot of goods ever made and would Pears Glycerine ...... per box 18c and 50c didn't pay much for it we will dole it out Lablache Powders ...... tomorrow in bargain parcles like this:

Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers, in cambric and muslin, trimmed with fine embroidery and laces; Jaffray wholesaled them at 60c, you have paid 75c for not as good...... 47c

Umbrellas Skirts, embroidered and lace trimmed, \$5.00 down to \$2.00, \$1.00

A complete line of Children's Caps and Bonnets, in both silk and mull.

Your money will

buy more goods of us tomorrow

than anywhere

Boys' 2-piece Suits, \$2.98

We give the boys' an extra good bargain Monday in a \$5 double breasted charge with every suit a shirt sult, double seat and knees, in brown and gray mixed worsted at \$2.98.

King Shirt Waists, 75c. Everybody else sells them for \$1.00. Beautiful embroideries, in all the newest patterns; the Irish Point, the Swiss Islet, open edge, Hamburg, ranging in price from let to \$1.50. Boys' Fountelroy Waists..... 50c

#### Little Bargains.

PERFUMERY-White Rose, Crab Apple

Biossom, Violet, White Hellotrope,

Arabian Breezes, per ounce......17c Bay Rum......250 TOILET WATERS-Violet, White Helio-Buttercup Soap..... 50 Letlow's Powders..... Letlow's Powders..... TOOTH POWDERS-Sezedent ..... Rubifoam ..... Lyons' ..... Brown's Camphorated..... Calders' ..... Royal tooth powder...... 10 Castile, white and mottled ..... per bar 25c Zaseline ..... 3c Black pins, 2 boxes for ..... 5c Assorted curling iron......3c, 4c, 5c, 10c Best thread, 500 yards for..... 5c Black and white side supporters. .12c, 15c, 18c

## Cloaks

On Monday we commence

a grand sale of Ladies' Ready

Made Suits. As an induce-

ment we will give free of

waist worth \$1.50.

Ladies' new spring Suits complete.....

Best quality Serge \$10 Suits, latest style...

Marlow Suits, made of \$12.50

fine kersey cloth .... \$13.50

A waist free with every suit.

# Monday 69c.

New Duck Suits have just arrived; something entirely new is the Janette Suit. No shirt waist needed to go with the suit. Come and see them.

Prices-

\$2.50 6 \$3.00

-per suit-



pons go, regardless of value, 50c to

at ...... \$1.75

All the 40 to 50-inch Cre-



All of Jaffray's St-inch 121C

Challis .....



Selling Jaffray's Stock for Less than Jaffray Wholesaled it.







#### PROF. COIN'S BOGUS SCHOO!

The Plates of Harveyized Fiction Exposed and Punctured

A CURRENCY CATECHISM FOR GROWN MEN

A Series of Questions and Answers Which Were Ignored by a Financial Charlatan -Coin's Satire on Current Political Discussion.

R. W. Knott in Louisville Post.

1. A tired newspaper man sought amusement in an idle hour, and began a work of fiction pure and simple. As he progressed he decid-

ed to change its purpose and make it a satire on current political discussion. Then it occurred to him to enliven his text Then it occurred to him to enliven his text mand or the quantity of other goods which it with diagrams, to stir in a few statistics, to will exchange for depends upon the fertility add a foot note or two, to tack on an appen- or barrenness of the mines which happen to dix, and to send it out as a popular treatise on political economy, which he did, and he called it "Coin's Financial School."

publications, but the most amusing thing take the book seriously. The writer quotes a statute and clips it off

prestidigitateur, and then tells the spectators they will find the answer in their hats. He makes his comparison of value by dia-grams of weight; he asks if you divide the wheat crop by a given number of ounces of gold, how many apples will England buy of America. He insists that though the gold product of the world in 1895 is as large as the gold and silver product of the world in 1873, yet the refusal any longer to coin the silver dollar accounts for the decline in twenty years after the crime of 1873. He asks if it is not plain that we cannot pay the debts of the world in gold when the debts are twenty times as great as the gold. Altogether his conundrums are as marvelously constructed as his statutes, and they are fearfully and wonderfully made. But as he answers his conundrums himself, his kindergartners are satisfied, and they have Coin as

great financial authority. Unfortunately his auditors or readers are finds himself a king for a day as Bellamy did. | lar?"

It is only another illustration. It is only another illustration of the need try, or of commerce. There is not in this

present clearly the first principles in the curleyer"—thence to Low German dahler, rency qualities; to show the relation of money Swedish dalars, Italian tollero, and finally to wealth; of coin to money; and to trace the dollar. It was no government stamp, but development of modern commerce from its the mere trade mark of an honest man. first stage of barter. It is believed that if sake of clearness.-Ed.)

-Can man by his own industry produce est production all that he desires? A.—By his own industry he satisfies a por-tion of his desires and exchanges a portion of

his product for the product of the labor of Q .- What is the basis of this exchange? A .- Labor is the real measure of the ex-changeable value of all commodities.

Q .- Is one man's labor the equal of another

years to learn than in a week's industry in leaving all men free to do all the time what n ordinary occupation. Q.—By what means is one man's labor

mmodities are generally used?

Q .- What qualities make these metals de-A .- They are the least perishable, most portable, easily hidden, easily divided; when pure, always of the same quality, and of all commodities they are the most stable in value, though gold is forty times less bulky and clumsy and heavy to handle than silver per dellar's value.

Q .- How long have these metals been used as common measures of value?

A.—From the earliest periods of history.

Q.—How is their value determined? A.—First, by weight—"and Abraham weighed Ephron the silver"-and by weight

Q .- Upon what does their value depend? A.—The quantity of labor which any par-ticular quantity of them can buy or combe known about the time when such ex-changes are made.—Adam Smith. Q.-What has been done to obviate the

railed it "Coin's Financial School." necessity of weighing and assaying as money change the character of commercial transactions? A .- First, commercial guilds, silversmiths about it is that some persons are inclined to and others began to stamp on the metals certain marks testifying to the quantity and quality. After that the sovereigns, and then the government of the nations most civilized. in the middle; he jumbles his figures like a began to mint or coin the metals most

> Q.-What is meant by coining a metal? A .- Putting a mark upon it which is a guarantee that it contains a given quantity of specified fineness. Q .- Does coinage add to the value of either

> A .- It adds nothing to its value. It sim ply makes it more convenient to use and thus facilitates exchange. Q .- Then gold and silver are mere commodities after coinage as before? A .- The same as before.

Q.—Can you give any illustration to sus-ain this assertion? A .- When the coinage is free the coins are only of the value of the bullion each con-tains. Their legal tender quality adds nothtains. Their legal tender quality adds nothing to their intrinsic worth. Melt up a gold at a fixed relative value. eagle and it is still \$10. Melt up a silver dollar in any free coinage country it is

still worth 50 cents, same as the silver dol-

A .- In 1518 in Joachim's Valley, Bohemia, market ratio varies from time to time. ous. Traders in want of some international book the least indication this "teacher" has ever studied either the history of commerce or the first principles of political economy. The book is so lacking in the first elements of serious work that men in earnest hesitate to refer to it at all, and when they do do not know where to begin.

The following exteriors are designed to the first became synonyms for honest coins of full weight and value. After a time the name the first production of one metal it is subject to devangement from two. to do not know where to begin.

The following catechism is designed to was abbreviated to thaler—literally "val-

Q .- Why, then, does society go to the exone has distinctly in mind a few historical pense of establishing mints and forming infacts, a few scinetific principles founded on tricate codes of laws relating to coinage if these facts, one cannot be imposed on by no additional value is given to the metals?

A.—It is done simply for the purpose of (A few additions have been made for the ake of clearness.—Ed.)

Q.—What is the object of man's industry?

subject to delay, to loss in the search for subject to delay, to loss in the search for subject to delay. A.—The necessaries, conveniences, and customers, and prevents that complete divi-musements of life.

Q .- How does a common measure of value lead to a better division of labor? A .- By enlarging the markets. When the market is narrow no one is encouraged to devote himself to the production of one arti-cle, for he may have most of his product on his hands or be able to exchange it only for something he does not need. By enlarging his market he has more possible and actual s labor.

The value of men's labor varies. There be more value produced in one hour's exchanges that for what he needs. T may be more value produced in one hour's hard work than in two hour's easy business, more value in production in an hour's application to a trade which it has taken ten leads to a more economical division of labor,

egulated?
A.—By the demands of commerce.

ply of money?

more money?

a system of barter.

on legislation?

of its circulation

A .- Stability.

coinage?

subordinating silver?

rangement from two.

quarters.

Q .- How does commerce regulate the sup-

Q .- What then is the province of legisla-

Q .- Is the value of money metal dependent

A .- The value of money metal is dependent

Q.-What is the first requisite of good

Q.-Is there a general disposition among

nations to use gold as the chief money metal,

A .- This tendency, noticeable in the early

part of the century, has become very marked since the Franco-Prussian war, twenty-five

Q.—What is bimetallism?

A.—Bimetallism is the legalized use of

Q.—Is it possible to maintain these metals

in circulation at a fixed ratio with free

Q.-Has any nation succeeded in main-

That is to be the standard of value.

tain a bimetallic standard?

the silver as their single standard.

china, Japan.

Q .- What has been the result where na-

tions have sought to fix a legal ratio be

tween silver and gold different from the market ratio?

A .- They have lost the undervalued metal.

Q.-What nations have attempted to main-

A .- Mexico, the nations of South America.

years ago, in all civilized nations.

on the cost of production and on the rapidity

A .- To maintain the standards, to

move all artificial barriers to exchange.

Q .- What nations have adopted the single

an ordinary occupation.

Q.—By what means is one man's labor compared with the labor of another?

A.—By a comparison of what each produces with some other commedity which serves as a common denominator.

Q.—For the purpose of comparison, what expel silver? A .- In the nations where gold is the standard a large quantity of silver is maintained in circulation. In nations where silver is

A .- As it regulates the supply of other commodities. When money is scarce in one the standard no gold circulates. country money rushes in from other countries to supply the vacuum, just as when food or Q.-What effect has the gold standard upon wages? clothing is scarce supplies come from all A .- It has only the effect it has upon commerce—it gives stability to all values and increased facilities for exchange. It is worthy of note that the nations having gold as their standard of value and using both metals in their currency have the largest fraud, to prevent counterfeiting, to insure commerce and the highest scale of wages

peace and tranquility and justice, and to re Q.—When did Germany adopt the single gold standard? Q.-What do people mean who cry for A .- After her war with France. The payment of the indemnity by France gave Ger-A .- Sir Dudley North answered this in many control of a large stock of gold and her rulers determined to take advantage of 1891, when he said: "Money is not their want, but a price for their corn and cattle which they would sell but cannot." he opportunity to reform the currency system of the empire. The various states then brought together as one nation had seven-Q.-Would not more money enable them to A .- Not unless other people had something they were willing to exchange for corn and of the circulation. The new system estab-lished gold as the sole monetary system, with Q .- Does not the introduction of coiner silver limited to \$2.50 per capita, and its A .- The reasons which make the temporary or market value of things depend on the de-

legal tender value limited to \$5.
Q.—What effect had this action of Germany on other nations? mand and supply and the average and per-manent value upon their cost of production are as applicable to a monetary system as to A .- The "Latin Union," comprising the five countries using the franc system-France, Beigium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece-fearing Germany's silver would flood their mints to the exclusion of gold, in 1874 restricted, and in 1878 entirely suspended the coinage of silver five francs.

Q.-When did the decline of silver become

A.—In 1873 the price of bar silver in London was \$1.30 per ounce. In 1888 it had fallen to \$0.94. In 1884 it had failen to \$0.631/2; or in twenty years it had declined one-half.

Q.—What effect had this decline in value upon the world's production of silver?

A.—It has steadily increased. In 1873 the world's production of silver was 63,267,000 ounces. In 1892 it was 152,061,800 ounces. In other words, while the value has decreased one-half, the production has increased two and one-half.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the world's progress of these economic changes? A .- Never before in any corresponding peunless the builion in each coin at some fixed ratio is equal in commercial value. The accumulated; never has wealth been more rapidly market ratio varies from time. 'has labor been so productive; never has abundance for distributing on so favorable sty of teaching the rudiments of political knowledge in our public schools. Coin has not the first conception of money, of indusnoticed by John Stuart Mill, who says that as in the period from 1873 to 1899

> valuation money is less stable than when attributed to the suspension of the free coinage of silver?

Q.—To what causes are the disturbances taining a bimetallic currency with free coinage of both metals? in the United States traceable?

A.—The republican explanation of the hard A .- The United States tried it for eighty times and financial stringency since is the attempt of the silver monometallists to esfirst in 1793 to 1873, and utterly failed. The effort results in the practical adoption of one standard and of one metal. tablish free coinage and the expuision of gold and the action of the democrats in con-gress in passing the Wilson free trade bill, In the senate of the United States in a speech delivered September 28, 1837, on the cutting down wages and prices and destroy-ing confidence of business men in future values. To the withdrawal of foreign capital currency, Mr. Webster said: "There is but money standard for the country, and the standard of value to be established by from America because of these free silver coinage threats. And to ill-considered legiscongress is to be a currency and not bullion merely; because we find it is to be coined, that is, it is to be one or the other of the lation concerning capital which generally marks an era of low prices. precious metals bearing an authentic stamp (Concluded Tomorrow.) of value and passing therefore by tale

In a letter to the Sydned (Australia) Telegram a missionary on the Fiji islands writes Q.—What has been the result? A.—These nations have in effect adopted and nathing up diagonal braces."

#### OBSERVANCE OF ARBOR DAY sages of good cheer. I should be glad to THURSTONWAS NOT RECALLED be such a perennial presence of beauty or show so benign a destiny."

Exercises Will Be Held at Most of the Schools Tomorrow.

Park Commissioners Have an Evergre for Every Building-Board of Education and Private Parties Contribute -Something About the Day.

Tomorrow will be Arbor day and in many states and territories of the union winter the pupils in each room planted boxes it will be observed by the planting of trees with music, speeches and recitations appropriate to the sentiment of the day. The event is of exceptional significance in Ne- around which they are to be planted. Then braska, for it is here that the day had its the school will march around the trees until birth and to one of Nebraska's prominent each pupil is in front of the tree designated teen varieties of gold money and sixty-six different coins of silver having full legal ten-der value. The silver consituted 65 per cent citizens belongs the honor of originating the done. this country.

The first Arbor day was in 1872, when Hon. J. Sterling Morton succeeded in having the custom established, and since then the popularity of the holiday has increased year. It was the original idea to plant the plan is desirable, as in many of the schools there is no one room that will accommodate the entire school. At the Mason the program the entire school. At the Mason the program to the entire school, and the mason the program to the entire school. larity of the holiday has increased with each provide a growth of timber for succeeding generations, but other sentiments were gradually attached to the occasion until it has acquired a good deal of literary signifi-cance. In 1875 Kansas followed the example of her neighbor and set aside one day of each year to be designated by the governor as Arbor day. Minnesota and Iowa followed the precedent and Ohio fell into line in 1882. Arbor day. The superintendent of parks was It was in Ohio that the observance of the directed to have the trees at the supply day took on a new character which has conhouse of the Board of Education early Monday took on a new character which has con-tributed in no small degree to its popularity. Here the trees were planted not merely for utility, but as memorials of great historic events and of celebrated poets, statesmen and philanthropists. In this manner the pupils were led to study the history of celebrated trees and of the persons and events connected with them and the yearly observance became the medium for inculcating much valuable information by a novel and interesting

GETTING AROUND THE WORLD From that time the progress of Arbor day was rapid and now only five states and terri tories in the union are without some provision for its celebration. Arkansas, Delaware, Oklahoma, Utah and the Indian Territory. In the northern states the day is usually observed in the spring, but in Q.—Can any of the recent disturbances be with Washington's birthday and in about titributed to the suspension of the free coineither the governor or the superintendent of public instruction. It is estimated that more A.—The suspension of the free comage of the of the sentially a school festival, but its attributes have become such as to interest and in-struct the older people and during the past few years it has been transplanted into England, France and other European countrie and promises in the course of time to become a holiday the world over.

The observance of the day is assisted by the fact that many of the most beautiful pro ductions of English literature have for their theme some subject connected with trees. These furnish a fertile field and there is no end to the appropriate literature that can be studied in connection with tree planting. studied in connection with tree planting Bryant and Lowell are among the poets who works contain verses especially applicable to the Arber day observance and among the Dudley Smith says that he is going to rurnish a box of Della Fox Bequets to each of the delegates who go to New Orleans to buy the Mardi Gras, and all the smokers in the the Mardi Gras, and all the smokers in the the Mardi Gras, and all the smokers in the the Mardi Gras, and all the smokers in the the Mardi Gras, and all the smokers in the pen of James Russell Lowell which was written some years ago in response to appropriate the control of the schools to plant Dudley Smith says that he is going to fur-ish a box of Delia Fox Bequets to each of the delegates who go to New Orleans to buy a tree to his memory. He said: "I can think of no more pleasant way of being regram a missionary on the Fiji islands writes membered than by the planting of a tree thus apropos of the recent hurricane: "I Like whatever things are perennially good, it most firmly believe that the best thing a man can do in a hurricane is to keep on praying and will survive us to make others happier, and nailing up diagonal braces."

ITS LOCAL OBSERVANCE

be general and programs of more or less merit have been prepared. The day is not a legal holiday and school will not be dis-missed, but the afternoon will be devoted to

TREES AND FLOWERS WILL BE PLANTED tree planting and incidental exercises. As a rale some historic character or event will be selected as a basis for the program and the exercises will be arranged along the line of the general subject. The Lake school is celebrated for its entertainments on holiday occasions and the celebration of Arbor day will be no exception. The principal tree will be planted as a souvenir of the class of 1805 and the tree will be contributed by John I. Redick. Three additional trees have contributed by the Board of Education. Last of Maderia bulbs and these will be trans-planted around the trees. Each pupil will be provided with a basket of the bulbs and slip of paper designating the particular tree on the slip, when the bulb planting will be done. This will all be carried out to a

> novel feature of the entertainment. The rest of the program will be composed of songs and recitations. At the Kellom and several other schools were was given Friday afternoon, in order to

musical accompaniment and will form

At the meeting of the Board of Park Com nissioners Friday a resolution was passed by which an evergreen tree was donated to day morning, ready for distribution. At the meeting of the teachers' association later in the afternoon President Tukey of the park board notified the teachers of the action of the board and the offer was accepted. These, with the trees provided by the Board afford the schools abundant material for tree planting and add materially to the adornment of the school premises.

Mr. Rosewater has gone out of town avoid smoking Della Fox Boquets. He doesn't smoke, but if he did he'd smoke Della Fox Boquets.

#### Mrs. Paruell's Recovery Doubtful.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 20,-There is no material change in the condition of Mrs. Parnell since last night. She is unable to converse intelligibly. Owing to her advanced age her condition is regarded as critical. What the physicians fear most is her skull was not fractured seems almost a miracle, as the blow struck was evidently a terrible one. There is no clew to the per petrator of the deadly assault.

The union depot is not here yet, but the Della Fox Boquet clgars are. Fell from a Swinging Scaffold.

CHATTANOOGA, April 20.-Two painters, W. F. Vaughan and Lon Sexton, fell from the third floor of the Citizens bank on Broad street this morning to the pavement below and sustained fatal injuries. arm broken, his hip hurt and was internally injured. Vaughan had both arms broken, chin cut, nose broken, skull fractured and received internal injuries. He wiss probably The accident was caused by the break ing of a swinging scaffold and came without Warning.

Doc Haynes looks well behind a Della Fox

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 20 .- The Kenucky court of appeals affirmed the sentence of R. A. Sutton, the Louisville warehouse receipt forger. It also reversed the ten-year on the ground of defective indict-

ments. Smoke Della Fox Boquets.

May Not Return to His Former Post in This Country, However,

WENT TO CONSULT WITH HIS GOVERNMENT

Landed to Hawali and Was Closeted with Minister Hatch-W. N. Armstrong May Take His Place at Washington-Ashford Pardoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 .- The steamer Australia arrived this morning, bringing the following advices to the Associated press under date of April 13: Minister Thurston returned from Washington this morning. Soon after his arrival he was closeted with Minister Hatch. The latter official, in an interview with the Associated press correspondent, stated that Thurston had not been recalled. As far as he knew, the American minister had not received any notification of recall, or at least he had not intimated to the government that he had the exercises will be held in the rooms, each up to the time for the departure of the room providing its own entertainment. This steamer. Minister Hatch defends Thursroom providing its own entertainment. This steamer. Minister Hatch defends Thurs-plan is desirable, as in many of the schools ton's course while in Washington, and is confident that he was not guilty of any breach of diplomatic propriety. He stated that Minister Thurston had not been entrusted with any communications in regard to the trial of the rebels, so it is quite impossible for him to make public any news in advance of Gresham's advices from here.
In the matter of the cable enterprise in which it is alleged Thurston took part, this government defends his course also, and does not see how any impropriety could exist. In closing, Mr. Hatch said: "If Thurston has stated any facts in regard to local affairs, he

Thurston may not return to Washington, as it is understood that he would prefer main here. In government circles it is stated that he is here to consult with the ment on various matters. If he decides to quit his post at Washington, the position will probably be offered to W. N. Arm-

The councils held a meeting on the 11th

inst., when it was announced that the government had decided to pardon V. Ashford. The ex-cutive council was unanimously in favor of granting Mr. Ashford's pardon on condition that he leave the country, never to return. The councils sanctioned this conditional pardon. Ashford has been suffering from an affection of the spine, which, unless he went to a different climate for treatment, must sconer or later result fatally. During his confinement he has not been treated as a prisoner, except that he was kept under surveillance. Every attention had been paid him so far as food and medical attendance were concerned. If the political situation justified it, this government would gladly hanish Major Seward, and others, but native Hawaiians are disposed to confuse leniency with fear, and any further modification of the sentences might at the present time create an uneasy feeling. The ex-queen continues to be confined in the executive building in the palace, and appears to be very contented.

To a most artistic sign on the bill boards is the new one on the corner of 15th and Farna t, being a perfect reproduction of the cigar t x label of the Della Fox Boquets.

Strike of Sweat Shop Employes,

ST. LOUIS, April 20 .- Four hundred strikng employes of the sweat shops who went out yesterday for a betterment of their c tion met this afternoon to discuss the situation. They are strong in their determina-tion not to go back until the condition of the shops are improved. The executive committee of the workmen held a conference with the employes after the mass meeting, but the result is not known.

The Delia Fox Comic opera have the cutest jokes. The Della Fox Boquets are the latest